

OSBORNE BECOMES AUBURN "CONVICT"

Chairman of State Prison Reform Committee Self-Sentenced to Serve Short Term at Hard Labor.

WILL ENTER A CELL TO-DAY

Wearing Stripes and Treated in All Respects Like Other Inmates, He Seeks an Inside View of Prison Life.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Thomas Mott Osborne, appointed chairman of the State Committee for Prison Reform by Governor Sulzer, outlined today to the convicts in Auburn prison a plan that he will put into effect to-morrow, when he will enter Auburn prison in convict uniform to serve a voluntary sentence. He spoke to the prisoners at chapel, and said, in part:

"As chairman of the Committee on Prison Reform appointed by Governor Sulzer, the Superintendent of Prisons and Warden Rutledge have kindly given me permission to carry out a plan to determine the psychological effect of the present prison system upon the prisoners. The books that have been written about you by so-called 'penologists' are written largely from the outside point of view, and seem to be based upon the assumption that the prisoner is not a human being like the rest of us, but a strange sort of animal, called a 'criminal,' wholly different in his instincts, feelings and actions from the rest of mankind.

"I want to find out whether our prison system is unintelligent; whether it flies in the face of all common sense and human nature, as I think it does, and whether, guided by sympathy and experience, we cannot find something far better to take its place, as I believe we can.

To Learn at First Hand.

"I am coming here to learn what I can at first hand. In the court of conscience I have been found guilty of having lived many years indifferent to and ignorant of what has been going on behind these walls, and I have been sentenced to a short term at hard labor in Auburn prison. I expect to be in, serving my sentence, this week; to live your life; to be housed, clothed, fed, treated in all respects like one of you. I want to see for myself exactly what your life is like; not as viewed from the outside in, but from the inside out.

"Of course, I am not so foolish as to think I can see it from exactly your point of view. I realize perfectly that my point of view cannot be yours; but neither when I go to Paris is my point of view that of a Frenchman.

"A word to the officials. My plan will not altogether succeed unless I am treated exactly like these other men. I ask you, therefore, to aid me by making no discrimination in my favor. Relax your regular discipline not a jot while I am here. Give me the same guidance as these others—no more. If I offend against the rules, give me the same punishment. I shall expect it.

Solely to Test Prison System.

"Let me assure you that I come not on any errand of investigation. I come in no sense as a spy on officers or inmates. I come solely to test, so far as I can, the effect of the prison system upon the mind of the prisoner. I shall study myself rather than you; or, rather, I shall study you through myself.

"Perhaps many outside the walls will think that at best this action is quixotic, if not worse. I shall not argue the matter. I realize the shortcomings that will attend the experience, yet I shall undertake it, because I have the feeling that after I have really lived among you, marched in your lines, shared your food, gone to the same stone cells at night, and in the morning looked out at God's sunlight through those same iron bars—that then, and not until then, can I feel the knowledge which will break down the barriers between my soul and the souls of my brothers."

This Morning's News

LOCAL.	
Girls' Insulters Stab Policemen.	1
Girl May Sue Heffernan.	1
Mitchell Sounds Keynote To-night.	2
Jersey G. O. P. Ready for Convention.	2
Says Home Rule Law Is Unhelpful.	3
Dr. Morton Too Busy To Be a Suff.	4
Anti-Militants Wake Up.	5
Sociologists Plan Daring Play.	6
Dr. Hadley Preaches Sermon.	7
To Oppose Churchill Education Ideas.	7
Stover for Good Music in Paris.	8
Opera Stars Announce New Plans.	9
New Factory Fire Lay Effective Soon.	14
Almoniacs in Jail Have Concert.	14
GENERAL.	
Sulzer Bound to Testify.	1
Osborne a Self-Sentenced "Convict."	1
Beachey Resumes Aviation.	1
Negroes in Murder Orgy.	1
Felix Diaz Indorsed by Labor.	3
See \$15,000,000 Tariff Surplus.	4
Lenox Season Warning.	7
U. S.-China Trade Demoralized.	13
FOREIGN.	
Redmond Gives Orders to Asquith.	3
Monoplanes Beat Biplanes.	3
Kaiser Watches Over Theaters.	3
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Editorial.	6
Society.	7
Obituary.	7
Sports.	8 and 9
Shipping.	9
Weather.	9
News for Women.	10
Real Estate.	10
Financial and Markets.	12 and 13



THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE.

JOHN D. ELUDES "MOVIES"

Commandeers Little Auto While Film Men Wait at Church.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Sept. 28.—A rickety little red automobile saved John D. Rockefeller from having to face a battery of moving picture men at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church this morning. It was the second time Mr. Rockefeller outwitted the camera squad during the morning.

When the "oil king" was told the "movie" operators would be waiting for him he dashed up to a side door of the church in his limousine and walked in before the photographers recovered from their surprise.

After the services he slipped quietly out a side door. Seeing the little, mud-spattered automobile, he commandeered it and was rushed away to Prospect avenue, where he was transferred to his big machine, which had followed him. He rode away laughing.

HOUSTON'S PORTRAIT GONE

Removed from Texas Capital to Make Way for Bailey's.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Austin, Tex., Sept. 28.—Texas Democrats, particularly the anti-Bailey members of the party, are indignant over the discovery that the large oil painting of General Sam Houston, which had occupied a position of honor on the walls of the State House for the last two years, has been removed and a painting of ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey hung in its place.

A. B. Conley, State Superintendent of Public Buildings, made the change of portraits. The Bailey portrait was paid for by Texas admirers of the former Senator.

When the Legislature meets there will be a lively fight over the matter.

WANTED TO DIE IN U. S.

American Who Left Scotland Ill Buried at Sea.

Saying that he was an American citizen and if he died it would be on American soil, William Scott, of Chicago, boarded the Caldonia at Glasgow despite the warning from the ship's surgeon to stay ashore until he felt better.

The liner was brought to a dead stop about 1,000 miles east of Sandy Hook, while some 400 passengers assembled at the rail to see the body of the aged man drop to its grave in the sea. He was seventy-two years old and was said to be a veteran of the Crimean War. He was born in Scotland and was returning from a visit to his birthplace near Glasgow. He died early Thursday morning.

The Rev. Henry M. Barbour, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple, at 89th street and Madison avenue, who was a passenger, read the burial service as the body, draped in an American flag, slid into the sea. Letters found in Mr. Scott's baggage indicated that he had a married daughter named Beaton, living in British Columbia.

HAS A YODELER FOR BRYAN

Bird Keeper Recommends Macaw to Secretary of State.

Secretary Bryan can add to his fame and fortune, according to Donald Burns, the Scotch bird keeper in the Central Park menagerie, if he will take on his Chautauqua tour with him a macaw named Jim that can yodel better than any swineherd in Switzerland.

The macaw, once a performing bird in a circus, has been presented to the menagerie collection by an old friend of the keeper. Jim's yodeling feats are intensified by his ability to hang head down for half a day and to imitate the siren of an automobile with great accuracy.

"If Mr. Bryan had this fellow Jim," said Burns, "he could make his fortune. He is a marvellous yodeler. It would be easy to carry him around, and the expense of feeding him wouldn't be anything like feeding a troop of real Swiss yodelers. I think Mr. Bryan might make arrangements to borrow him for a while."

Jim is a magnificent bird, his vivid coloring making him the most conspicuous specimen in the collection.

10 DIE IN ORGY OF DRUG-MAD NEGROES

For Eight Hours Boys Range Through Mississippi Town, Shooting at All in Sight.

SHERIFF'S DUTY COSTS LIFE

Sleeping Car Fired Upon and Both Murderers Lynched—Troops Rushed to Prevent Further Race Rioting.

Harrison, Miss., Sept. 28.—For eight hours to-day two drug-crazed mulattos, brothers, carried on a reign of murder here. Before they had been killed eight persons had been shot to death. These included three white men, four negro men and a negro woman. Twenty persons were wounded and some of these may die.

A race riot of serious proportions was averted by the arrival on a special train of a company of national guardsmen from Natchez.

The body of Toller Warren, a negro, was found to-night in a hut in the negro quarter, where Walter Jones first began firing. Evidently Warren was one of the first victims.

The trouble started about 2 o'clock this morning and continued intermittently for eight hours, when Walter Jones, the eldest of the two boys who started the firing, was lynched, just after the soldiers arrived. His brother, Will Jones, had been shot and killed by citizens earlier in the day.

Citizens of the town who had barricaded themselves in their homes began to cautiously emerge at 10 o'clock from their hiding places, and by noon the town was quiet. No more trouble is feared.

Victims of Drug Fiends.

The dead are: Sheriff G. B. Hammett of Jefferson County, white; shot while leading a posse to where the Jones brothers were hiding.

Frank Kienly, former constable, white; shot at his home after being called to the door.

Claude Freeman, white, of Fayette, Miss.; shot at the railway station while awaiting a train.

Johanna Aiken, Tom Weeks, Toller Warren, Jesse Thompson and Thead Grayson, negroes; killed during promiscuous shooting.

Walter and Will Jones, negroes, lynched.

Among the wounded are:

Orrin Gillis, former Sheriff, white; shot in shoulder and may die.

E. B. Appleby, white, conductor of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad; shot in breast, leg and arm; dangerous.

William McCallie, white; shot in hand.

William Kienly, white, son of Frank Kienly; shot in hand.

William Dennis, white; shot in leg.

W. C. Bond, white; shot in leg.

The shooting was started by Walter Jones, twenty years old, in the negro quarter, where the negro woman and Thead Grayson were shot and killed. Walter then went to the home of his mother and aroused his brother, eighteen years old. Together they proceeded through the main street of the little town, firing at every one in sight.

Citizens, aroused from their slumber by the shots, peered out of the windows and then hastened to cover.

Called Out and Killed.

The two boys, soon after leaving their home, went to the home of former Constable Frank Kienly, and when he responded to their call to come out he was shot through the head by Walter Jones. Kienly's son, William, saw his father fall and reached for a gun, but before he could fire he was shot in one of his hands.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley depot is near the Kienly home, and the two negroes walked in that direction. A train had arrived from Natchez a few moments before E. B. Appleby, the conductor, was standing at the station, talking to the flagman, W. C. Bond.

Without warning, the two negroes fired on them and both fell. Then the negroes directed their fire at Claude Freeman, who was waiting for a train to take him to his home at Fayette, Miss. He was instantly killed. The negroes then fired into the train, terrorizing the passengers.

A sleeping car from Natchez is left every night at Harrison until the through train from Memphis to New Orleans arrives. After the train from Natchez had departed this car was a target for the fire of the two negroes. While many windows were broken no occupant of the car was hurt.

Take Refuge in Seed House.

After this the two negroes made their way to a cotton seed house near by. It is believed they then realized that this wholesale killing could not long continue without opposition and that they determined to make their last stand at the seed house.

Frightened citizens by this time had telephoned for Sheriff Hammett, at Fayette. Summoning former Sheriff Gillis to accompany him, Hammett started for Harrison on horseback, arriving about 5 o'clock. A small crowd of men were firing into the seed house.

Continued on fourth page, sixth column.

GIRLS' INSULTERS STAB POLICEMEN

Sergeant and Patrolman Injured When Young Italians Battle with Them on Crowded Elevated Train.

ONE ASSAILANT CAPTURED

Bluecoats Off Duty Take Hand When Rowdies Try to Flirt with Young Women—His Belt Saves One from Death.

Battling desperately with two Italians who insulted two girls on a south-bound Second Avenue elevated train last night, Sergeant Joseph McInerney of the East 51st street police station, and Patrolman William J. Deneen, of the Union Market station, were stabbed by the enraged foreigners.

McInerney was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition, while Deneen, who was saved from serious injury by a heavy belt he wore, was able to go home after his wounds were treated.

McInerney was operated upon at 10 o'clock by Dr. Smith, visiting surgeon at Bellevue. It was found the large intestine was punctured in two places. The abdominal wall also was penetrated. McInerney was conscious up to the time he went under the anesthetic.

One of the assailants of the policemen made his escape, running through the length of the train and then dashing to the street, down the steps of the 18th street elevated station. The other man was arrested only after a half dozen policemen overpowered him. He was locked up on charges of disorderly conduct and felonious assault.

Believes He Is "Gunman."

The prisoner, who gave his name as Frank Gordoni, of 25th street and Seventh avenue, said he was a shoemaker, but the police believe he is a "gunman" and they will make an effort to connect him with some of the hold-ups which have occurred recently on the East Side.

McInerney and Deneen were off duty and in citizens' clothes when they got on the train at the 57th street station. They had been seated only a few minutes when they saw the two Italians trying to flirt with two young girls next to them. The men were flashily dressed and attracted the attention of other passengers in the car by their loud talk and the profane language they used.

The girls ignored the Italians and moved away, only to be followed by the men, whose actions grew more insulting. Finally McInerney motioned to the girls to come over to where he and Deneen were sitting, at the same time giving up his seat and whispering that they were policemen.

McInerney tried to avoid trouble and did not wish to make an arrest, as he and Deneen were on their way to a theatre party. The girls, thankful for the protection of the policemen, crossed the aisle and sat down, while McInerney and Deneen stood in front of them.

The Italians became greatly enraged at this move and they began to abuse the policemen. As the train was nearing 21st street the men came to blows. McInerney and Deneen showed their shields and started to place the Italians under arrest. They were gaining the upper hand when the Italians drew stilettoes and slashed at the policemen.

Women in the car began to scream and huddled to the far end of the car, while the men passengers added their shouts to those of the struggling combatants. The motorman blew an emergency call for help which attracted the attention of other policemen in the street, who rushed for the 18th street station of the elevated road.

Draws His Stiletto.

While the fight between McInerney and Deneen and the Italians was at its height one of the Italians drew his stiletto and plunged it into McInerney's abdomen, below the belt. The knife made a deep and vicious wound and the sergeant sank to the floor, saying to Deneen: "They've got me, Billy."

The patrolman, seeing the Italian was about to dash from the car, leaped at him and bore him to the floor. The next moment the man had stabbed twice at Deneen, the blade being turned partly aside by the heavy belt around Deneen's waist and only inflicting a painful flesh wound. The patrolman continued to struggle with his assailant and tried to club him into submission with his billy, but the man slashed his right hand, forcing him to drop the club.

With McInerney unconscious on the floor and Deneen weak from loss of blood, the Italians turned to escape. By this time the train had drawn into the 18th street station, and as the men with the stilettoes made a dash for the platform they were confronted by Patrolmen Ruel and Cullen and Detective Schmidt, of the East 22d street station, who had responded to the motorman's alarm.

Gordoni tried to dash past the police, but was overpowered after a hard fight. The other man dashed through the train to the last car and escaped while the police were battling with Gordoni.

SHOT DEAD BY HIS BROTHER.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Bath, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Walter Gardiner, nineteen years old, was shot and killed by his fourteen-year-old brother to-night. The shooting was accidental. The lads were sons of Forest Gardiner, a prominent resident of Avoca.



LINCOLN BEACHEY.

LURE OF AVIATION AGAIN WINS BEACHEY

Flyer Who Renounced the Aeroplane a Year Ago Suddenly Decides to Get Back Into the Harness.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hammondsport, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Lincoln Beachey will return to flying. The lure of the upper air has proved too strong for him, and although he solemnly declared a few months ago that he was through with aviation he found the attraction of the flying machine too great for him.

Beachey appeared in Hammondsport yesterday and reported at the Curtis factory. His appearance caused surprise, for when Glenn Curtiss started for Europe, a month ago, to demonstrate the latest development of the flying boat he made Beachey a flattering offer to accompany him and to make the actual demonstrations, and Beachey declined promptly, saying he was through with flying.

Beachey asked the Curtiss men yesterday how soon they could build for him a faster and stronger machine than they had ever turned out. He wanted an aeroplane with a 25-foot spread, to be equipped with a motor of 100 horsepower. To his acquaintances in the town he said nothing, and they had no idea of his intention until this morning.

At the Curtiss flying camp on Keuka Lake Beachey was watching the United States Navy aviators and William. He asked William to take him for a ride, but the aviator said he thought the trip would frighten Beachey. Then Beachey asked permission to fly alone. William told him he could take the flying boat, but had better take the Hindoo aviator, Mohan Singh, as passenger.

Singh seated himself in the machine without a word and Beachey started out. He had never been in the new type of water flyer, and in nearly a year had not entered an aeroplane, but after a couple of minutes of practice he was going through his old tricks with his hands off the control and as much at home as if he had been flying every day.

When asked by a representative of the Tribune what had induced him to return to aviation Beachey said:

"A year ago I thought I could quit flying and never think of it again, but the combination of circumstances has been against keeping that resolution. In a year aviation has changed from a dangerous pursuit to a serious business. The development of the flying boat means much to the world, wonderful speed combined with comfort and safety. I believe there is work for me to do that is worth any man's doing.

"On the other hand, the Frenchman, Pegoud, has done some things I always thought possible but only partly developed. Perhaps it is the competitive spirit that is helping to urge me back into the game. At any rate, I intend to duplicate everything he has done, and I think I can add to his performance. A man who thoroughly understands his machine and keeps his head can now do almost anything imaginable with an aeroplane.

"Cold feet? Well, some people said I quit because I was afraid, but such talk as that would not bring me back to flying if there were no stronger reason for my return. Be sure if aviation were only a show business I should not come back. It is because I now believe aviation has a genuine public value that I am taking it up again. Remember, I said when I quit that I would fly again if the country ever needed my services as an aviator. True, we are not at war, but I am making myself believe my services may be of some real value."

Lincoln Beachey announced last May that he had quit flying for good. He said in San Francisco that no one could make him enter an aeroplane at the point of a revolver. Beachey said that the only thing that attracted the crowds that went to see him was an innate desire to "see something happen," and he did not propose to further risk his neck for the morbidly curious. It was the death of Horace Kearny that particularly affected him at the time, as Kearny's mother had asked Beachey not to teach her son any more tricks. The widow of Charles Welch also blamed Beachey for the death of her husband. Only a few weeks ago in a newspaper article published over his signature Beachey declared that he had turned down an offer that would have netted him \$100,000.

Beachey's most famous "stunt" was the "death dip," the vertical glide, which started through an accident that happened while he was several thousand feet in the air. The motor stopped and the machine began to fall. Beachey did the only thing that he could do at the time—turn the nose of the plane downward and glide. When he landed safely he had discovered that it could be done again, and he did it often. Others who have tried it have been killed.

Beachey also originated the "spiral glide" and the "Dutch roll," and ever since he entered the ranks of the airmen has been a leader of the most daring of them in this country.

THAW WOULD COME BACK

Ready To Be Tried if Conspiracy Indictment Exists.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 28.—John F. Ringwood, of counsel for Harry K. Thaw, upon his return here to-night from Concord, N. H., gave out a statement authorized by Thaw which said: "Thaw will consent to waive extradition from New Hampshire and discontinue all the proceedings now pending, and will voluntarily come to Dutchess County and answer the alleged indictment, if there be one in existence, if Mr. Jerome will make good the statement he made at the hearing before Governor Felker, that 'an indictment was found and signed,' by producing said indictment or a certified copy and forwarding the same to Governor Felker."

The Laurel House of Lakewood opens October 1st. Ideal Autumn Resort in the Pines. Ninety minutes from New York. —Advt.

SULZER OVERRULES HIS OWN COUNSEL

Despite Their Opposition, the Governor Determines to Take the Witness Stand at His Impeachment Trial.

LEGISLATORS TO TESTIFY

Several Assemblymen Will Be Called to Tell of Alleged Bartering of Political Influence by the Chief Executive.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Sept. 28.—Unmoved by differences among his attorneys, heeding not the damaging evidence of Friday and that which the prosecution promises it has yet in store, Governor Sulzer persists in his determination to take the witness stand before the High Court of Impeachment as soon as the prosecution finishes its case.

D. Cady Herrick, Harvey D. Hinman and Roger Clark, of the Governor's legal staff, went to the Executive Mansion early to-day, and, it is understood, that the question of Mr. Sulzer testifying was finally thrashed out. It was reported to-night that the Governor had won his point. The legal advisers, who counseled the advisability of such a course, being unable to alter his determination, it is said, are now assisting in shaping the testimony they will ask the Governor to give.

The intention of Governor Sulzer to work out an elaborate defence has been indicated by the action of his secretary, Chester C. Platt, in securing from Patrick E. McCabe, clerk of the Impeachment Court, fifty subpoena blanks, which will be used in summoning witnesses for the defence some time this week. Friends of the Governor insist that several of these will be used in summoning Charles F. Murphy, William H. Fitzpatrick and other Democratic leaders to testify as to the alleged conspiracy to oust Sulzer from office. The story which Mr. Sulzer will tell, they say, will necessitate the calling of the party leaders to corroborate its details or to answer the charges it makes.

Promise a Startling Story.

Counsel for the defence declare that the rulings of Chief Judge Cullen in removing many limitations in getting at the facts will enable the Governor to tell his story of conspiracy in its fullest detail. They, therefore, expect to introduce some startling evidence which will show motives behind the attempt to oust the Governor, and that will make anything Mr. Sulzer may have done look insignificant in comparison. Sulzer supporters admit that the Governor may have unwittingly made some "mistakes," but declare that these will be completely lost sight of when the maze of corruption and coercion and tyrannical demands to which the Governor says he was subjected is unfolded.

Mrs. Sulzer, it is expected, will follow her husband on the stand and will tell the story she told Senator Palmer on the night of August 13, when she confessed to using certain of the checks received by the Governor for investment in stocks.

It is said to-night by friends of Governor Sulzer that the prosecution is not now overanxious to call Louis A. Sarecky, who handled the Governor's campaign checks. They declare that when taken in hand on cross-examination by the Sulzer lawyers his evidence will bear out the story of the Governor concerning the receiving of money and checks from his friends to assist in paying his debts, and that the effect of such testimony is feared by the Assembly managers.

While the names of witnesses for the Governor have not yet been divulged, it is practically certain that John A. Hennessey, the Sulzer investigator, will be one of them. It is said that he will devote his efforts largely to Duncan W. Peck, State Superintendent of Public Works, who testified against the Governor on Friday. Peck has control over the state's canals, and an effort will be made to connect him with an alleged system by which canal employees have been forced to give up a portion of their pay under the guise of "campaign contributions." It is said that numerous canal employees have made affidavits that when they received their pay envelopes every two weeks there was missing from 50 cents to \$1.50, even though no political campaign was near. Through this testimony it will be sought to discredit the testimony Peck gave against the Governor, but many here doubt that it will be admitted, in spite of the liberal rulings of Chief Judge Cullen.

Legislators To Be Called.

It is understood that the prosecution has thirty more witnesses to examine, and it will probably take most of the week to hear their testimony. Among them will probably be Senator James A. Emerson, of Warren County; Assemblymen J. Lewis Patrie, of Greene County; Thaddeus C. Sweet, of Oswego, and H. G. Prime, Jr., of Essex.

Mr. Sulzer is charged with offering to approve legislation favored by Messrs. Emerson, Patrie and Prime if they would support his direct primary bill.

In the case of Sweet the articles of impeachment charge that the Governor threatened to oppose a bridge bill already passed by the Legislature if the Assemblyman did not support some of the administration measures.

According to Ildor J. Kresel, t